

TENSION CONTROL MECHANISM FOR A CHAIR

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U. S. Provisional Application No. 60/330 180, filed October 18, 2001.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The invention relates to an office chair having a tilt control with an improved tension mechanism.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Conventional office chairs frequently have a tiltable seat assembly which tilts downwardly during rearward tilting of a back assembly. Such chairs include a tilt control mechanism which controls tilting of the seat and back assemblies and includes a tension arrangement which normally biases the chair to an upright position. Such tension mechanisms also include an adjustment mechanism for adjusting the return force generated thereby.

[0004] The invention relates to an improved tension control mechanism for adjusting the return force generated by a coil spring. The seat and back assemblies in this chair are functionally and structurally interconnected together in a four-bar linkage arrangement wherein the tension control mechanism includes an adjustment linkage connected between the coil spring and a front link of the four-bar linkage. An actuator adjusts a front end of the adjustment linkage vertically along the front link to vary the operating characteristics thereof and thereby adjusts the return force.

[0005] Other objects and purposes of the invention, and variations thereof, will be apparent upon reading the

following specification and inspecting the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- [0006] Figure 1A is a perspective view of a chair having a tilt control connecting a seat-back assembly to a pedestal.
- [0007] Figure 1B is a side elevational view of the chair in a normal upright position.
- [0008] Figure 1C is a side elevational view of the chair in a rearwardly tilted position.
- [0009] Figure 2 is an enlarged perspective view of the tilt control and an adjustable tension mechanism thereof.
- [0010] Figure 3 is an exploded view of the tilt control.
- [0011] Figure 4 is a side elevational view of the tilt control illustrating the tension mechanism adjusted to a first tension position.
- [0012] Figure 5 is a side elevational view of the tilt control illustrating the tension mechanism in a second tension position.
- [0013] Figure 6 is a side elevational view illustrating the tension mechanism in the first position when the chair is tilted.
- [0014] Figure 7 is a side elevational view illustrating the tension mechanism in the second tension position when the chair is tilted.
- [0015] Figure 8 is a perspective view of a front link of the chair and the actuator mechanism for adjusting the tension mechanism.
- [0016] Figure 9 is a front elevational view of the front link.
- [0017] Figure 10 is a perspective view of a slidable block for the actuator mechanism.

[0018] Figure 11 is a side elevational view in cross-section of the actuator mechanism.

[0019] Figure 12 is a front diagrammatic view of the actuator mechanism.

[0020] Figure 13 is a top cross-sectional view of the actuator mechanism.

[0021] Certain terminology will be used in the following description for convenience in reference only, and will not be limiting. For example, the words "upwardly", "downwardly", "rightwardly" and "leftwardly" will refer to directions in the drawings to which reference is made. The words "inwardly" and "outwardly" will refer to directions toward and away from, respectively, the geometric center of the system and designated parts thereof. Said terminology will include the words specifically mentioned, derivatives thereof, and words of similar import.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0022] Referring to Figures 1A and 1B, a chair 10 is illustrated having a seat-back arrangement comprising a seat unit 12 supported on a pedestal or base 14 and a back unit 16 pivotally connected to the pedestal 14.

[0023] Generally, the office chair 10 includes the pedestal 14 having legs 19 radiating outwardly from a lower end of a vertical post 20. The outer ends of the legs 19 include conventional casters which support the office chair 10 on a floor or other similar surface.

[0024] The upper end of the pedestal post 20 rigidly supports the seat unit 12 thereon by a tilt control 23. The pedestal post 20 also includes a pneumatic cylinder 22 (Figure 1B) which permits raising and lowering of the seat unit 12. In particular, the tilt control 23 includes a structural seat frame 24 and a horizontally

enlarged suspension seat assembly 25 which seat assembly 25 overlies and is supported on the seat frame 24.

[0025] Referring to Figures 1B and 1C, the tilt control 23 generally includes a rigid control body 26 which is rigidly connected to the pedestal post 20 and is cantilevered outwardly therefrom to define an arm, and an L-shaped upright 27 which has separate lower ends 53 that are pivotally connected to the body 26. The upper end of the upright 27 supports the back unit 16 thereon. The back unit 16 includes a vertically enlarged suspension back assembly 28 that has a suspension fabric which supports the body of the chair occupant and a back frame 29 on which the back assembly 28 is connected.

[0026] The base 14 further includes a front link 30 which is pivotally connected at its lower end to the control body 26 forwardly of the upright 27 so as to pivot about pivot axis 30A. The seat frame 23 is pivotally connected to the upper end of the front link 30 at an upper pivot axis 30B and also to the upright 27 to thereby define a four-bar linkage which governs simultaneous tilting of the seat unit 12 and the back unit 16.

[0027] For tilting, the tilt control 26 includes a tension mechanism 32 to resist tilting. As a result, rearward tilting of the back unit 16 causes a corresponding downward tilting of the seat unit 12 about the front link 30. A pair of support arms 31 also are connected to opposite sides of the seat frame 23 and move therewith.

[0028] Referring to the tilt control 23 of Figures 2-4, the control body includes a bottom wall 40 and side walls 41 and 42 which extend rearwardly and are joined

together by a common back wall 43. A stepped strengthening plate 44 is welded into the back end of the control body 26 and includes a mounting collar 45 which is rigidly attached to the bottom wall 42 and plate 44. The upper end of the pneumatic cylinder 22 is received in the collar 45 wherein the actuator button 46 for the cylinder 22 is accessible vertically therefrom. As such, the control body 26 is rigidly connected to the pedestal 14 and projects forwardly in cantilevered relation away from the upper end of the cylinder 22.

[0029] The strengthening plate 44 also includes an inclined front wall 47 having a mounting bore 48 angling downwardly therethrough. A rigid, rod-like support post 49 is rigidly fitted into the mounting bore 48 and welded in place. The post 49 angles upwardly at an angle of approximately 33.5 degrees relative to the bottom body wall 40.

[0030] The side walls 41 and 42 further include pivot openings 50. The pivot openings 50 are generally circular except that they include flat bottom edges 51. The pivot openings 50 define the locations at which the lower ends 53 of the upright 27 are pivotally connected to the control body 26. The lower sections 53 of the upright 27 in particular are pivotally connected to and cooperate with the control body 26 through the tension mechanism 32. As a result, the tension mechanism 32 resists rearward tilting of the upright 27 and generates a resilient restoring force which biases the upright 27 to the non-tilted position of Figure 1A.

[0031] As described herein, the tension mechanism 32 provides a primary spring load or force which is non-adjustable, as well as an additional adjustable spring load to allow the overall restoring force to be adjusted to accommodate the unique characteristics of the different users who use the chair 10.

[0032] As for the fixed-load spring arrangement, this arrangement includes a torsional spring arrangement comprising a pair of coil springs 55 having free upper spring legs 56 and respective lower spring legs 57. The lower spring legs 57 are joined together by a transverse spring section 58.

[0033] To support the springs 55, a pivot shaft 60 is provided which extends horizontally between the openings 50. The shaft 60 has a hexagonal cross-sectional shape or other non-circular geometric shape and includes cylindrical bushings 61 at the opposite ends thereof. The outermost ends of the cylindrical bushings each include a reduced-diameter end section 62 which fits into the opening 50 while the innermost portions of the bushing 61 are disposed in the control body 26 within the hollow interiors of the coil springs 55. The coil springs 55 thereby are supported on the pivot shaft 60 by the bushings 61.

[0034] The pivot shaft 60 also includes washers 63 which are located on the outside of the control body side walls 41 and 42. The outer ends 64 of the shaft 60 project out of the control body 26 and are fixedly connected to the lower ends 53 of the uprights 27 so as to be connected thereto by a connector 65. As such, rearward pivoting of the uprights 27 causes the pivot shaft 60 to rotate in the clockwise direction of reference arrow 66 (Figure 3).

[0035] When the springs 55 are mounted in place, the lower spring legs 57 abut against the control body bottom wall 40 and act downwardly thereon. The upper spring legs 56 project rearwardly and are connected to the shaft 60 by a connector body 70. The connector body 70 has a bore extending sidewardly therethrough which has a hexagonal shape that corresponds to the shape of the shaft 60 and therefore is keyed so as to rotate in unison

with the shaft 60. The connector body 70 includes yoke-like arms 71 which respectively engage the upper spring legs 56. Therefore, upon rearward tilting of the upright 27 as generally indicated in Figure 6, the yokes 71 rotate with the shaft 60 which causes downward deflection of the spring legs 56. This generates a torsional spring force or load which acts in the opposite direction on the yoke 71 to resist tilting of the upright 27 and restore the chair 10 to the fully upright position.

[0036] To lock out rearward tilting, the connector body 70 also includes a rearwardly projecting arm 72, and a lock-out block 73 is provided generally below the arm 72. The block 73 includes an upward facing stop surface 74. The block 73 is slidable sidewardly by a suitable drive mechanism so that when located in a first position, the stop surface 74 is clear of the arm 72 to permit rotational movement of the arm 72. However, to lock out rearward tilting, the block 73 may be moved sidewardly to an interference position wherein the arm 72 contacts the stop surface 74 to prevent rotation of the shaft 60 and lock out tilting.

[0037] The spring force generated by the springs 55 is not adjustable and is selected so as to provide the primary restoring force on the upright 27.

[0038] To adjust the chair 10 to accommodate different users, however, an additional adjustable spring 80 is provided which also generates a restoring force which resists tilting of the chair. This restoring force, however, may be adjusted as described hereinafter.

[0039] The spring 80 is mounted to the control body 26 and cooperates with an adjustment linkage 81 to apply a biasing force directly to the front seat link 30. More particularly, the spring 80 is mounted on the support post 49 of the control body 26. The support post 49 receives a lower bushing 83 formed of any suitable

material such as plastic. The lower end 84 of the spring 80 is fitted onto the bushing 83 so as to be centered thereby and abuts against the face of the inclined wall 47.

[0040] An additional slide bushing 85 is provided on the outermost end 86 of the post 49. The slide bushing 85 includes a narrow cylindrical portion 87 having a bore 88 formed therethrough. The post 49 is received through the bore 88 wherein the narrow portion 87 is fitted within the interior of the coil spring 80. The bushing 85 includes an annular rim 90 projecting outwardly therefrom which abuts against the outer end of the spring 80. The flange 90 further includes a pair of connector flanges 91 which project forwardly therefrom.

[0041] An adjustment link 95 is pivotally connected to the bushing 85 and the front link 30 to transfer the axial spring force of the spring 80 to the front link 30. In particular, the adjustment link 95 includes a pair of pivot pins 96 which are pivotally connected to the respective flanges 91 of the bushing 85 and define a horizontal pivot axis thereat. The front end 97 of the adjustment link 95 also includes a pair of pivot pins 98 which are pivotally connected to a slide block or bushing 99 and define a horizontal pivot axis. This slide block 99 is received within a vertical channel 100 formed in the front link 30 and is vertically slidable therein to adjust the radial distance between the front link end 97 and the pivot axis 30A.

[0042] Referring to Figure 4, the slide block 99 may be positioned radially close to the pivot axis 30A or may be vertically slid along the link 30 to a remote position illustrated in Figure 5 wherein the front link end 97 is radially close to the pivot axis 30B. By the connection of the adjustment link 95 to the front link 30 and the bushing 85, pivoting or angular movement of the front

link 30 can be used to displace the link 95 and compress the spring 80 wherein the spring 80 serves to resist pivoting of the front link 30.

[0043] For example, when the slide block 99 is located near the outer end of the front link 30 near the pivot axis 30B as seen in Figure 5, and when the chair is in its upright position, the spring 80 is compressed only a relatively low amount. However, as seen in Figure 7, rearward tilting of the chair causes the front link 30 to pivot rearwardly about the axis 30A which causes the link 95 to be driven rearwardly and downwardly along an angular path centered about the pivot axis 30A. This causes a corresponding movement of the bushing 85 along the post 49 so as to compress the spring 80. The amount of compression is generally indicated by reference distance 100 which depicts the linear displacement of the bushing 85 from the initial start position 101 to the final position 102.

[0044] Since the bushing 85 is slidable along the post 49, the bushing 85 is constrained to a linear movement along the post 49. In accord therewith, compression of the spring 80 is constrained to an axial compression. The pivot connections between the opposite ends of the adjustment link 95 and the front link 30 and bushing 85 serves to translate the angular motion of the front link end 97 into a linear motion of the back link end 103.

[0045] Since the front link end 97 is located at its closest position to the pivot axis 30B in Figure 7 and as such is most distant from the center axis 30A, the angular displacement of the front link end 97 is at its maximum and in accord therewith, the linear displacement of the back link end 103 is also at its maximum. As such, when the link 95 is in the position illustrated in Figures 5 and 7, the total spring load between the spring 55 and the spring 80 is at its maximum. To reduce this

overall spring force, the front link end 97 is selectively adjusted downwardly towards the pivot axis 30A as seen in Figures 4 and 6 which serves to reduce the total amount of compression of the spring 80 during rearward tilting of the chair.

[0046] More particularly referring to Figures 4 and 6, the front link end 97 may be positioned at its closest location adjacent to the pivot axis 30A which significantly reduces the angular displacement of the front link end 97 during tilting of the chair. This thereby minimizes the linear or axial displacement of the bushing 85. For example, the initial upright position of Figure 4 is identified by reference line 110 in Figure 6. During rearward tilting of the chair, the front link 30 pivots rearwardly which causes the front link end 97 to also pivot rearwardly since the front link end 97 is spaced radially from axis 30A. This causes the back link end 103 to be displaced although this displacement is limited to linear displacement by the sliding engagement or cooperation of the bushing 85 with the post 49. As such, the bushing 85 is displaced a relatively small amount to the position illustrated by reference line 111 wherein the overall displacement 112 is significantly less than the total displacement of the spring 80 as indicated by reference line 100. As such, the majority of the tilt resistance is provided solely by the springs 55 while only a minimal amount of additional tilt resistance is provided by the spring 80. The link 95 when in the position of Figure 6 defines the lowest spring load for the tension mechanism.

[0047] It will be understood that the front link end 97 may be positioned at any intermediate position between the upper limit of travel of Figure 5 and the lower limit of travel of Figure 4 to set the amount of compression of the spring 80 to a magnitude which is between the minimum

compression 112 and the maximum compression 100. By varying the magnitude of the linear compression of the spring 80, the overall tilt resistance is selectively adjusted to accommodate the unique characteristics of the user.

[0048] As an additional matter, the geometry of the front link 30, adjustment link 95 and the bushing 85 is selected so as to increase the pre-tension of the spring 80 when the link 95 is in its upper limit of travel. More particularly, when the link 95 is in its lower position of travel (Figure 4), it is closest to the end of the post 49. This position is also indicated by reference line 114 in Figure 5. When the front link end 97 is moved to its upper limit of travel (Figure 5), the bushing 85 is moved downwardly to the position 101 whereby the spring 80 is compressed by the amount indicated by reference line 115. Thus, the preload on the spring 80 is increased due to displacement of the bushing 85 by the distance 115. This preload is governed by the geometric relationship of the components and may also be modified, for example, by increasing the angle of the fixed post 49 relative to the control body bottom wall 40 during manufacturing of the control body 26.

[0049] Referring now to Figures 8-13, the front link 30 is configured to slidably support the slide block 99 and includes an actuator mechanism 120 for selectively moving the slide block 99.

[0050] More particularly, the front link 30 is configured generally as a box formed by a pair of mating U-shaped plates 121 and 122. The plates 121 and 122 define a hollow interior 123. When mated together, the opposite end walls 124 and 125 of the front link 30 include upper openings or apertures 126 and lower openings or apertures 127. The upper openings 126 are pivotally connected to the seat frame 24 by pivot pins

133 to define the pivot axis 30B. Additionally, the lower apertures 127 are pivotally connected to the control body side walls 41 and 42 by pivot pins 134 to thereby define the pivot axis 30A.

[0051] A generally U-shaped channel member 130 is fitted vertically within the hollow interior 123 and includes flanges 131 which are rigidly fixed to the opposing surface of the front plate 122. The channel member 130 thereby defines the vertical slot 100 which is open on its upper and lower ends.

[0052] To provide access to the slide block 99, the front plate 122 includes a vertically elongate slot 135. Additionally, the back wall 136 of the channel 130 also includes a vertically elongate slot 137 as seen in Figure 13.

[0053] Referring to the slide block 99 of Figure 10, the slide block 99 includes a generally triangular recess 140 having an opening 141 which opens through the front face 142 of the slide block 99. The recess 140 also includes bores 143 which open through the opposite side walls 144 of the block 99. The recess 140 and bores 143 are adapted to pivotally connect to the front link end 97 as described in further detail herein.

[0054] The block 99 also includes a guide projection 146 which projects from the back face 147 of the block 99. The guide projection 146 includes inclined guide surfaces 148 which are formed parallel to each other.

[0055] As referenced previously, the block 99 is confined within the channel 130 so as to be movable vertically as indicated by reference arrows 150 in Figures 11 and 12. The front channel 140 is in registry with the slot 135 formed in the front plate 122. Accordingly, the front link end 97 is inserted into the recess 140 through the aligned slots 135 and 140 and then is pivotally connected to the slide block 99 by

engagement of a horizontal pivot pin through the pivot bores 143. As such, the front link end 97 moves vertically with the slide block 99 as generally indicated in phantom outline in Figure 11.

[0056] In addition, the guide projection 146 projects rearwardly through the slot 137 formed in the channel member 130. The guide projection 146 is constrained to only be movable vertically and this is provided to effect vertical movement of the block 99 as described hereinafter.

[0057] More particularly, a generally L-shaped guide plate 160 is also slidably received within the interior 123 of the front link 130. The drive plate 160 includes an end flange 161 which is oriented generally parallel and faces towards the end face 124 of the link 30. The drive plate 160 is slidable horizontally within the hollow interior 123 as indicated by reference arrow 162 in Figure 8. The plate 160 also includes an inclined slot 163 which slidably receives the guide projection 146 therein as seen in Figure 12. When moving the drive plate 160 horizontally sidewardly, the guide projection 146 can only move within the slot 163 but since the guide projection 146 is also constrained within the vertical slot 137, the projection 146 can only move vertically. Therefore, the horizontal movement of the plate 160 effects a corresponding vertical movement of the guide projection 146 as indicated by reference arrow 150.

[0058] To manually move the plate 160, an actuator handle 170 is drivingly connected to the plate 160. In particular, the actuator handle 170 includes an inner end 171 which is fixedly connected to the end flange 161. The actuator handle 170 includes an externally threaded plastic sleeve 172 which includes helical threads 173 thereon. The threaded sleeve 172 is threadedly engaged with a spiral stamped plate 174 that is affixed to the

end 124 of the front link 30. Therefore, rotation of the actuator handle 170 as indicated by reference arrow 175 causes an axial displacement of the handle 170 as indicated by reference arrow 176. This therefore causes horizontal displacement of the drive plate 160 which in turn causes the block 99 to move vertically. A suitable knob 177 is provided at the end of the actuator handle 170 as indicated in Figure 9.

[0059] Therefore, rotation of the actuator handle 170 allows the slide block 99 to be raised or lowered vertically to any desired position. This causes the vertical position of the front end 97 of the adjustment link 95 to be adjusted. By adjusting the relative radial distance between the front link end 97 and the pivot axis 30A, the spring output of the spring 80 may be adjusted.

[0060] Although a particular preferred embodiment of the invention has been disclosed in detail for illustrative purposes, it will be recognized that variations or modifications of the disclosed apparatus, including the rearrangement of parts, lie within the scope of the present invention.